

subscription fee. To receive scrambled channels, however, an HSD owner must purchase an integrated receiver-decoder from an equipment dealer and pay a subscription fee to an HSD programming package. Thus, HSD users include: (1) viewers who subscribe to a packaged programming service, which affords them access to most of the same programming provided to subscribers of other MVPDs; (2) viewers who receive only non-subscription programming; and (3) viewers who receive satellite programming services illegally without subscribing. Because scrambled packages of programming are most specifically intended for retail consumers, these are the services most relevant to this discussion.⁷⁰

10. Satellite Master Antenna Television ("SMATV") Systems. The SBA definition of small entities for cable and other program distribution services includes SMATV services and, thus, small entities are defined as all such companies generating \$12.5 million or less in annual receipts.⁷¹ Industry sources estimate that approximately 5,200 SMATV operators were providing service as of December 1995.⁷² Other estimates indicate that SMATV operators serve approximately 1.5 million residential subscribers as of July 2001.⁷³ The best available estimates indicate that the largest SMATV operators serve between 15,000 and 55,000 subscribers each. Most SMATV operators serve approximately 3,000-4,000 customers. Because these operators are not rate regulated, they are not required to file financial data with the Commission. Furthermore, we are not aware of any privately published financial information regarding these operators. Based on the estimated number of operators and the estimated number of units served by the largest ten SMATVs, we believe that a substantial number of SMATV operators qualify as small entities.

11. Open Video Systems ("OVS"). Because OVS operators provide subscription services,⁷⁴ OVS falls within the SBA-recognized definition of cable and other program distribution services.⁷⁵ This definition provides that a small entity is one with \$ 12.5 million or less in annual receipts.⁷⁶ The Commission has certified 25 OVS operators with some now providing service. Affiliates of Residential Communications Network, Inc. ("RCN") received approval to operate OVS systems in New York City, Boston, Washington, D.C. and other areas. RCN has sufficient revenues to assure us that they do not qualify as small business entities. Little financial information is available for the other entities authorized to provide OVS that are not yet operational. Given that other entities have been authorized to provide OVS service but have not yet begun to generate revenues, we conclude that at least some of the OVS operators qualify as small entities.

12. Electronics Equipment Manufacturers. Rules adopted in this proceeding could apply to manufacturers of DTV receiving equipment and other types of consumer electronics equipment. The SBA has developed definitions of small entity for manufacturers of audio and video equipment⁷⁷ as well as radio and television broadcasting and wireless communications equipment.⁷⁸ These categories both include all such companies employing 750 or fewer employees. The Commission has not developed a

⁷⁰ Id. at 4385.

⁷¹ 13 C.F.R. § 121.201, NAICS code 517510 (formerly 513220).

⁷² See Third Annual Report, 12 FCC Rcd at 4403-4.

⁷³ See Annual Assessment of the Status of Competition in Markets for the Delivery of Video Programming, 17 FCC Rcd 1244, 1281 (2001) ("Eighth Annual Report").

⁷⁴ See 47 U.S.C. § 573.

⁷⁵ 13 C.F.R. § 121.201, NAICS code 517510 (formerly 513220).

⁷⁶ Id.

⁷⁷ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 334310.

⁷⁸ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 334220.

definition of small entities applicable to manufacturers of electronic equipment used by consumers, as compared to industrial use by television licensees and related businesses. Therefore, we will utilize the SBA definitions applicable to manufacturers of audio and visual equipment and radio and television broadcasting and wireless communications equipment, since these are the two closest NAICS Codes applicable to the consumer electronics equipment manufacturing industry. However, these NAICS categories are broad and specific figures are not available as to how many of these establishments manufacture consumer equipment. According to the SBA's regulations, an audio and visual equipment manufacturer must have 750 or fewer employees in order to qualify as a small business concern.⁷⁹ Census Bureau data indicates that there are 554 U.S. establishments that manufacture audio and visual equipment, and that 542 of these establishments have fewer than 500 employees and would be classified as small entities.⁸⁰ The remaining 12 establishments have 500 or more employees; however, we are unable to determine how many of those have fewer than 750 employees and therefore, also qualify as small entities under the SBA definition. Under the SBA's regulations, a radio and television broadcasting and wireless communications equipment manufacturer must also have 750 or fewer employees in order to qualify as a small business concern.⁸¹ Census Bureau data indicates that there 1,215 U.S. establishments that manufacture radio and television broadcasting and wireless communications equipment, and that 1,150 of these establishments have fewer than 500 employees and would be classified as small entities.⁸² The remaining 65 establishments have 500 or more employees; however, we are unable to determine how many of those have fewer than 750 employees and therefore, also qualify as small entities under the SBA definition. We therefore conclude that there are no more than 542 small manufacturers of audio and visual electronics equipment and no more than 1,150 small manufacturers of radio and television broadcasting and wireless communications equipment for consumer/household use.

WIRELINE COMPETITION SERVICES AND RELATED ENTITIES

13. In this section, we further describe and estimate the number of small entity licensees and regulatees that may be affected by rules adopted herein. The most reliable source of information regarding the total number of certain common carriers and related providers nationwide, as well as the number of commercial wireless entities, appears to be the data that the Commission publishes in its Trends in Telephone Service report.⁸³ The SBA has developed small business size standards for wireline and wireless small businesses with three commercial census categories of Wired Telecommunications Carriers,⁸⁴ Paging,⁸⁵ and Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications.⁸⁶ Under these categories, a

⁷⁹ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 334310.

⁸⁰ Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1997 Economic Census, Industry Series – Manufacturing, Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing, Table 4 at 9 (1999). The amount of 500 employees was used to estimate the number of small business firms because the relevant Census categories stopped at 499 employees and began at 500 employees. No category for 750 employees existed. Thus, the number is as accurate as it is possible to calculate with the available information.

⁸¹ 13 C.F.R. § 121.201, NAICS code 334220.

⁸² Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, 1997 Economic Census, Industry Series – Manufacturing, Radio and Television Broadcasting and Wireless Communications Equipment Manufacturing, Table 4 at 9 (1999). The amount of 500 employees was used to estimate the number of small business firms because the relevant Census categories stopped at 499 employees and began at 500 employees. No category for 750 employees existed. Thus, the number is as accurate as it is possible to calculate with the available information.

⁸³ FCC, Wireline Competition Bureau, Industry Analysis and Technology Division, Trends in Telephone Service, Table 5.3 (May 2002) (hereinafter Telephone Trends Report).

⁸⁴ 13 CFR § 121.201, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code 513310 (changed to 517110 in October of 2002).

business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees. Below, using the above size standards and others, we discuss the total estimate numbers of small businesses that might be affected by our actions.

14. We have included small incumbent local exchange carriers (LECs) in this present RFA analysis. As noted above, a "small business" under the RFA is one that, inter alia, meets the pertinent small business size standard (e.g., a telephone communications business having 1,500 or fewer employees), and "is not dominant in its field of operation."⁸⁷ The SBA's Office of Advocacy contends that, for RFA purposes, small incumbent LECs are not dominant in their field of operation because any such dominance is not "national" in scope.⁸⁸ We have therefore included small incumbent LECs in this present RFA analysis, although we emphasize that this RFA action has no effect on the Commission's analyses and determinations in other, non-RFA contexts.

15. **Wired Telecommunications Carriers.** The SBA has developed a small business size standard for Wired Telecommunications Carriers, which consists of all such companies having 1,500 or fewer employees.⁸⁹ According to Census Bureau data for 1997, there were 2,225 firms in this category, total, that operated for the entire year.⁹⁰ Of this total, 2,201 firms had employment of 999 or fewer employees, and an additional 24 firms had employment of 1,000 employees or more.⁹¹ Thus, under this size standard, the majority of firms can be considered small.

16. **Incumbent Local Exchange Carriers (ILECs).** Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a size standard for small businesses specifically applicable to incumbent local exchange services. The closest applicable size standard under the SBA rules is for Wired Telecommunications Carriers. Under that size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.⁹² According to Commission data, 1,329 carriers reported that they were engaged in the provision of local exchange services.⁹³ Of these 1,329 carriers, an estimated 1,024 have 1,500 or fewer employees and 305 have more than 1,500 employees.⁹⁴ Consequently, the Commission estimates that most providers of local exchange service are small businesses that may be affected by the rules and policies adopted herein.

17. **Competitive Local Exchange Carriers (CLECs).** Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a size standard for small businesses specifically applicable to providers of competitive local

(...continued from previous page)

⁸⁵ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 513321 (changed to 517211 in October of 2002).

⁸⁶ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 513322 (changed to 517212 in October of 2002).

⁸⁷ 5 U.S.C. § 601(3).

⁸⁸ See Letter from Jere W. Glover, Chief Counsel for Advocacy, SBA, to Chairman William E. Kennard, FCC (May 27, 1999). The Small Business Act contains a definition of "small business concern," which the RFA incorporates into its own definition of "small business." See 5 U.S.C. § 632(a) (Small Business Act); 5 U.S.C. 601(3) (RFA). SBA regulations interpret "small business concern" to include the concept of dominance on a national basis. 13 CFR § 121.102(b).

⁸⁹ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 513310 (changed to 517110 in October 2002).

⁹⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, 1997 Economic Census, Subject Series: Information, "Establishment and Firm Size (Including Legal Form of Organization)," Table 5, NAICS code 513310 (issued October 2000).

⁹¹ Id. The census data do not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that have employment of 1,500 or fewer employees; the largest category provided is "Firms with 1,000 employees or more."

⁹² 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 513310 (changed to 517110 in October of 2002).

⁹³ Telephone Trends Report at Table 5.3.

⁹⁴ Id.

exchange services or to competitive access providers or to "Other Local Exchange Carriers," all of which are discrete categories under which Telecommunications Relay Service (TRS) data are collected. The closest applicable size standard under SBA rules is for Wired Telecommunications Carriers. Under that size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.⁹⁵ According to Commission data,⁹⁶ 532 companies reported that they were engaged in the provision of either competitive access provider services or competitive local exchange carrier services. Of these 532 companies, an estimated 411 have 1,500 or fewer employees and 121 have more than 1,500 employees.⁹⁷ In addition, 55 carriers reported that they were "Other Local Exchange Carriers." Of the 55 "Other Local Exchange Carriers," an estimated 53 have 1,500 or fewer employees and two have more than 1,500 employees.⁹⁸ Consequently, the Commission estimates that most providers of competitive local exchange service, competitive access providers, and "Other Local Exchange Carriers" are small entities that may be affected by the rules and policies adopted herein.

18. Local Resellers. The SBA has developed a size standard for small businesses within the category of Telecommunications Resellers. Under that SBA size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.⁹⁹ According to Commission data, 134 companies reported that they were engaged in the provision of local resale services.¹⁰⁰ Of these 134 companies, an estimated 131 they have 1,500 or fewer employees and three, alone or in combination with affiliates, have more than 1,500 employees.¹⁰¹ Consequently, the Commission estimates that there are 131 or fewer local resellers are small entities that may be affected by the rules and policies proposed herein.

19. Toll Resellers. The SBA has developed a size standard for small businesses within the category of Telecommunications Resellers. Under that SBA size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁰² According to Commission data, 576 companies reported that they were engaged in the provision of toll resale services.¹⁰³ Of these 576 companies, an estimated 538 have 1,500 or fewer employees and 38, alone or in combination with affiliates, have more than 1,500 employees.¹⁰⁴ Consequently, the Commission estimates that there are 538 or fewer toll resellers are small entities that may be affected by the rules and policies proposed herein.

20. Interexchange Carriers (IXCs). Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a size standard for small businesses specifically applicable to interexchange services. The closest applicable size standard under the SBA rules is for Wired Telecommunications Carriers. Under that size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁰⁵ According to Commission data, 229 companies reported that their primary telecommunications service activity was the provision of

⁹⁵ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 513310 (changed to 517110 in October of 2002).

⁹⁶ Telephone Trends Report at Table 5.3.

⁹⁷ Id.

⁹⁸ Id.

⁹⁹ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 513330 (changed to 517310 in October of 2002).

¹⁰⁰ Telephone Trends Report at Table 5.3.

¹⁰¹ Id.

¹⁰² 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 513330 (changed to 517310 in October of 2002).

¹⁰³ Telephone Trends Report at Table 5.3.

¹⁰⁴ Id.

¹⁰⁵ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 513310 (changed to 517110 in October of 2002).

interexchange services.¹⁰⁶ Of these 229 companies, an estimated 181 have 1,500 or fewer employees and 48 have more than 1,500 employees.¹⁰⁷ Consequently, the Commission estimates that the majority of interexchange carriers are small entities that may be affected by the rules and policies adopted herein.

21. Payphone Service Providers (PSPs). Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a size standard for small businesses specifically applicable to payphone service providers. The closest applicable size standard under the SBA rules is for Wired Telecommunications Carriers. Under that size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁰⁸ According to Commission data, 936 companies reported that they were engaged in the provision of payphone services.¹⁰⁹ Of these 936 payphone service providers, an estimated 933 have 1,500 or fewer employees and three have more than 1,500 employees.¹¹⁰ Consequently, the Commission estimates that the majority of payphone service providers are small entities that may be affected by the rules and policies adopted herein.

22. Operator Service Providers (OSPs). Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a size standard for small businesses specifically applicable to operator service providers. The closest applicable size standard under the SBA rules is for Wired Telecommunications Carriers. Under that size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.¹¹¹ According to Commission data, 22 companies reported that they were engaged in the provision of operator services.¹¹² Of these 22 companies, an estimated 20 have 1,500 or fewer employees and two have more than 1,500 employees.¹¹³ Consequently, the Commission estimates that the majority of operator service providers are small entities that may be affected by the rules and policies adopted herein.

23. Prepaid Calling Card Providers. The SBA has developed a size standard for a small business within the category of Telecommunications Resellers. Under that SBA size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.¹¹⁴ According to Commission data, 32 companies reported that they were engaged in the provision of prepaid calling cards.¹¹⁵ Of these 32 companies, an estimated 31 have 1,500 or fewer employees and one had more than 1,500 employees.¹¹⁶ Consequently, the Commission estimates that the majority of prepaid calling card providers are small entities that may be affected by the rules and policies adopted herein.

24. Satellite Service Carriers. The SBA has developed a size standard for small businesses within the category of Satellite Telecommunications. Under that SBA size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.¹¹⁷ According to Commission data, 31 carriers reported that they were

¹⁰⁶ Telephone Trends Report at Table 5.3.

¹⁰⁷ Id.

¹⁰⁸ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 513310 (changed to 517110 in October of 2002).

¹⁰⁹ Telephone Trends Report at Table 5.3.

¹¹⁰ Id.

¹¹¹ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 513310 (changed to 517110 in October of 2002).

¹¹² Telephone Trends Report at Table 5.3.

¹¹³ Id.

¹¹⁴ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 513330 (changed to 517310 in October of 2002).

¹¹⁵ Telephone Trends Report at Table 5.3.

¹¹⁶ Id.

¹¹⁷ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 513340 (changed to 517410 in October of 2002).

engaged in the provision of satellite services.¹¹⁸ Of these 31 carriers, an estimated 25 have 1,500 or fewer employees and six, alone or in combination with affiliates, have more than 1,500 employees.¹¹⁹ Consequently, the Commission estimates that there are 31 or fewer satellite service carriers which are small businesses that may be affected by the rules and policies proposed herein.

25. Other Toll Carriers. Neither the Commission nor the SBA has developed a size standard for small businesses specifically applicable to "Other Toll Carriers." This category includes toll carriers that do not fall within the categories of interexchange carriers, operator service providers, prepaid calling card providers, satellite service carriers, or toll resellers. The closest applicable size standard under the SBA rules is for Wired Telecommunications Carriers. Under that size standard, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.¹²⁰ According to Commission data, 42 companies reported that their primary telecommunications service activity was the provision of "Other Toll Services."¹²¹ Of these 42 companies, an estimated 37 have 1,500 or fewer employees and five have more than 1,500 employees.¹²² Consequently, the Commission estimates that most "Other Toll Carriers" are small entities that may be affected by the rules and policies adopted herein.

INTERNATIONAL SERVICES

26. The Commission has not developed a definition of small entities applicable to licensees in the international services. Therefore, the applicable definition of small entity is generally the definition under the SBA rules applicable to Communications Services, Not Elsewhere Classified (NEC).¹²³ This definition provides that a small entity is expressed as one with \$11.0 million or less in annual receipts.¹²⁴ According to the Census Bureau, there were a total of 848 communications services providers, NEC, in operation in 1992, and a total of 775 had annual receipts of less than \$10.0 million.¹²⁵ The Census report does not provide more precise data.

27. International Broadcast Stations. Commission records show that there are approximately 19 international high frequency broadcast station authorizations. We do not request nor collect annual revenue information, and are unable to estimate the number of international high frequency broadcast stations that would constitute a small business under the SBA definition. However, the Commission estimates that only six international high frequency broadcast stations are subject to regulatory fee payments.

28. International Public Fixed Radio (Public and Control Stations). There is one licensee in this service subject to payment of regulatory fees, and the licensee does not constitute a small business under the SBA definition.

¹¹⁸ Telephone Trends Report at Table 5.3.

¹¹⁹ Id.

¹²⁰ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 513310 (changed to 517110 in October of 2002).

¹²¹ Telephone Trends Report at Table 5.3.

¹²² Id.

¹²³ An exception is the Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS) Service, *infra*.

¹²⁴ 13 CFR 121.201, NAICS codes 48531, 513322, 51334, and 51339.

¹²⁵ 1992 Economic Census Industry and Enterprise Receipts Size Report, Table 2D, NAICS codes 48531, 513322, 51334, and 513391 (U.S. Bureau of the Census data under contract to the Office of Advocacy of the U.S. Small Business Administration).

29. **Fixed Satellite Transmit/Receive Earth Stations.** There are approximately 3,149 earth station authorizations, a portion of which are Fixed Satellite Transmit/Receive Earth Stations. We do not request nor collect annual revenue information, and are unable to estimate the number of the earth stations that would constitute a small business under the SBA definition.

30. **Fixed Satellite Small Transmit/Receive Earth Stations.** There are approximately 3,149 earth station authorizations, a portion of which are Fixed Satellite Small Transmit/Receive Earth Stations. We do not request nor collect annual revenue information, and are unable to estimate the number of fixed small satellite transmit/receive earth stations that would constitute a small business under the SBA definition.

31. **Fixed Satellite Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) Systems.** These stations operate on a primary basis, and frequency coordination with terrestrial microwave systems is not required. Thus, a single "blanket" application may be filed for a specified number of small antennas and one or more hub stations. There are 485 current VSAT System authorizations. We do not request nor collect annual revenue information, and are unable to estimate the number of VSAT systems that would constitute a small business under the SBA definition.

32. **Mobile Satellite Earth Stations.** There are 21 licensees. We do not request nor collect annual revenue information, and are unable to estimate the number of mobile satellite earth stations that would constitute a small business under the SBA definition.

33. **Radio Determination Satellite Earth Stations.** There are four licensees. We do not request nor collect annual revenue information, and are unable to estimate the number of radio determination satellite earth stations that would constitute a small business under the SBA definition.

34. **Space Stations (Geostationary).** There are presently an estimated 75 Geostationary Space Station authorizations. We do not request nor collect annual revenue information, and are unable to estimate the number of geostationary space stations that would constitute a small business under the SBA definition.

35. **Space Stations (Non-Geostationary).** There are presently seven Non-Geostationary Space Station authorizations. We do not request nor collect annual revenue information, and are unable to estimate the number of non-geostationary space stations that would constitute a small business under the SBA definition.

36. **Direct Broadcast Satellites.** Because DBS provides subscription services, DBS falls within the SBA-recognized definition of "Cable and Other Pay Television Services."¹²⁶ This definition provides that a small entity is one with \$11.0 million or less in annual receipts.¹²⁷ Currently, there are nine DBS authorizations, though there are only two DBS companies in operation at this time. We do not request nor collect annual revenue information for DBS services, and are unable to determine the number of DBS operators that would constitute a small business under the SBA definition.

MEDIA SERVICES

37. **Television Broadcasting.** The Small Business Administration defines a television broadcasting

¹²⁶ 13 CFR 121.201, NAICS codes 51321 and 51322.

¹²⁷ Id.

station that has no more than \$12 million in annual receipts as a small business.¹²⁸ Business concerns included in this industry are those “primarily engaged in broadcasting images together with sound.”¹²⁹ According to Commission staff review of the BIA Publications, Inc. Master Access Television Analyzer Database as of May 16, 2003, about 814 of the 1,220 commercial television stations in the United States have revenues of \$12 million or less. We note, however, that, in assessing whether a business concern qualifies as small under the above definition, business (control) affiliations¹³⁰ must be included. Our estimate, therefore, likely overstates the number of small entities that might be affected by our action, because the revenue figure on which it is based does not include or aggregate revenues from affiliated companies. There are also 2,127 low power television stations (LPTV).¹³¹ Given the nature of this service, we will presume that all LPTV licensees qualify as small entities under the SBA definition.

38. In addition, an element of the definition of “small business” is that the entity not be dominant in its field of operation. We are unable at this time to define or quantify the criteria that would establish whether a specific television station is dominant in its field of operation. Accordingly, the estimate of small businesses to which rules may apply do not exclude any television station from the definition of a small business on this basis and are therefore over-inclusive to that extent. Also as noted, an additional element of the definition of “small business” is that the entity must be independently owned and operated. We note that it is difficult at times to assess these criteria in the context of media entities and our estimates of small businesses to which they apply may be over-inclusive to this extent.

39. **Radio Broadcasting.** The SBA defines a radio broadcast entity that has \$6 million or less in annual receipts as a small business.¹³² Business concerns included in this industry are those “primarily engaged in broadcasting aural programs by radio to the public.”¹³³ According to Commission staff review of the BIA Publications, Inc., Master Access Radio Analyzer Database, as of May 16, 2003, about 10,427 of the 10,945 commercial radio stations in the United States have revenue of \$6 million or less. We note, however, that many radio stations are affiliated with much larger corporations with much higher revenue, and that in assessing whether a business concern qualifies as small under the above definition, such business (control) affiliations¹³⁴ are included.¹³⁵ Our estimate, therefore likely overstates the number of

¹²⁸ See OMB, North American Industry Classification System: United States, 1997 at 509 (1997) (NAICS code 513120, which was changed to code 515120 in October 2002)

¹²⁹ OMB, North American Industry Classification System: United States, 1997, at 509 (1997) (NAICS code 513120, which was changed to code 51520 in October 2002). This category description continues, “These establishments operate television broadcasting studios and facilities for the programming and transmission of programs to the public. These establishments also produce or transmit visual programming to affiliated broadcast television stations, which in turn broadcast the programs to the public on a predetermined schedule. Programming may originate in their own studios, from an affiliated network, or from external sources.” Separate census categories pertain to businesses primarily engaged in producing programming. See *id.* at 502-05, NAICS code 51210. Motion Picture and Video Production: code 512120, Motion Picture and Video Distribution, code 512191, Teleproduction and Other Post-Production Services, and code 512199, Other Motion Picture and Video Industries.

¹³⁰ “Concerns are affiliates of each other when one concern controls or has the power to control the other or a third party or parties controls or has to power to control both.” 13 C.F.R. § 121.103(a)(1).

¹³¹ FCC News Release, “Broadcast Station Totals as of September 30, 2002.”

¹³² See OMB, North American Industry Classification System: United States, 1997, at 509 (1997) (Radio Stations) (NAICS code 513111, which was changed to code 515112 in October 2002).

¹³³ *Id.*

¹³⁴ “Concerns are affiliates of each other when one concern controls or has the power to control the other, or a third party or parties controls or has the power to control both.” 13 C.F.R. § 121.103(a)(1).

¹³⁵ “SBA counts the receipts or employees of the concern whose size is at issue and those of all its domestic and foreign affiliates, regardless of whether the affiliates are organized for profit, in determining the concern’s size.” 13 (continued...)

small businesses that might be affected by our action.

40. Auxiliary, Special Broadcast and Other Program Distribution Services. This service involves a variety of transmitters, generally used to relay broadcast programming to the public (through translator and booster stations) or within the program distribution chain (from a remote news gathering unit back to the station). The Commission has not developed a definition of small entities applicable to broadcast auxiliary licensees. The applicable definitions of small entities are those, noted previously, under the SBA rules applicable to radio broadcasting stations and television broadcasting stations.¹³⁶

41. The Commission estimates that there are approximately 3,790 translators and boosters. The Commission does not collect financial information on any broadcast facility, and the Department of Commerce does not collect financial information on these auxiliary broadcast facilities. We believe that most, if not all, of these auxiliary facilities could be classified as small businesses by themselves. We also recognize that most commercial translators and boosters are owned by a parent station which, in some cases, would be covered by the revenue definition of small business entity discussed above. These stations would likely have annual revenues that exceed the SBA maximum to be designated as a small business (\$5 million for a radio station or \$10.5 million for a TV station). Furthermore, they do not meet the Small Business Act's definition of a "small business concern" because they are not independently owned and operated.¹³⁷

WIRELESS AND COMMERCIAL MOBILE SERVICES

42. Wireless Service Providers. The SBA has developed a small business size standard for wireless firms within the two broad economic census categories of Paging¹³⁸ or Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications.¹³⁹ Under both of those SBA size standards, such a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁴⁰ For the census category of Paging, Census Bureau data for 1997 show that there were 1320 firms in this category, total, that operated for the entire year.¹⁴¹ Of this total, 1303 firms had employment of 999 or fewer employees, and an additional 17 firms had employment of 1,000 employees or more.¹⁴² Thus, under this category and associated small business size standard, the great majority of firms can be considered small. For the census category of Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications firms, Census Bureau data for 1997 show that there were 977 firms in this category, total, that operated for the entire year.¹⁴³ Of this total, 965 firms had employment of 999 or fewer

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C.F.R. § 121(a)(4).

¹³⁶ 13 CFR 121.201, NAICS codes 513111 and 513112.

¹³⁷ 15 U.S.C. 632.

¹³⁸ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 513321 (changed to 517211 in October of 2002).

¹³⁹ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 513322 (changed to 517212 in October of 2002).

¹⁴⁰ Id.

¹⁴¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 1997 Economic Census, Subject Series: Information, "Employment Size of Firms Subject to Federal Income Tax: 1997," Table 5, NAICS code 513321 (issued Oct. 2000).

¹⁴² Id. The census data do not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that have employment of 1,500 or fewer employees; the largest category provided is "Firms with 1,000 employees or more."

¹⁴³ U.S. Census Bureau, 1997 Economic Census, Subject Series: Information, "Employment Size of Firms Subject to Federal Income Tax: 1997," Table 5, NAICS code 513322 (issued Oct. 2000).

employees, and an additional 12 firms had employment of 1,000 employees or more.¹⁴⁴ Thus, under this second category and size standard, the great majority of firms can, again, be considered small.

43. Broadband Personal Communications Service. The broadband Personal Communications Service (PCS) spectrum is divided into six frequency blocks designated A through F, and the Commission has held auctions for each block. The Commission defined "small entity" for Blocks C and F as an entity that has average gross revenues of \$40 million or less in the three previous calendar years.¹⁴⁵ For Block F, an additional classification for "very small business" was added and is defined as an entity that, together with its affiliates, has average gross revenues of not more than \$15 million for the preceding three calendar years.¹⁴⁶ These standards defining "small entity" in the context of broadband PCS auctions have been approved by the SBA.¹⁴⁷ No small businesses within the SBA-approved small business size standard bid successfully for licenses in Blocks A and B. There were 90 winning bidders that qualified as small entities in the Block C auctions. A total of 93 small and very small business bidders won approximately 40 percent of the 1,479 licenses for Blocks D, E, and F.¹⁴⁸ On March 23, 1999, the Commission re-auctioned 347 C, D, E, and F Block licenses. There were 48 small business winning bidders. On January 26, 2001, the Commission completed the auction of 422 C and F Broadband PCS licenses in Auction No. 35. Of the 35 winning bidders in this auction, 29 qualified as "small" or "very small" businesses. Based on this information, the Commission concludes that the number of small broadband PCS licensees will include the 90 winning C Block bidders, the 93 qualifying bidders in the D, E, and F Block auctions, the 48 winning bidders in the 1999 re-auction, and the 29 winning bidders in the 2001 re-auction, for a total of 260 small entity broadband PCS providers, as defined by the SBA small business size standards and the Commission's auction rules. Consequently, the Commission estimates that 260 broadband PCS providers are small entities that may be affected by the rules and policies adopted herein.

44. Narrowband Personal Communications Services. To date, two auctions of narrowband personal communications services (PCS) licenses have been conducted. For purposes of the two auctions that have already been held, "small businesses" were entities with average gross revenues for the prior three calendar years of \$40 million or less. Through these auctions, the Commission has awarded a total of 41 licenses, out of which 11 were obtained by small businesses. To ensure meaningful participation of small business entities in future auctions, the Commission has adopted a two-tiered small business size standard in the Narrowband PCS Second Report and Order.¹⁴⁹ A "small business" is an entity that, together with affiliates and controlling interests, has average gross revenues for the three preceding years of not more

¹⁴⁴ Id. The census data do not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that have employment of 1,500 or fewer employees; the largest category provided is "Firms with 1,000 employees or more."

¹⁴⁵ See Amendment of Parts 20 and 24 of the Commission's Rules -- Broadband PCS Competitive Bidding and the Commercial Mobile Radio Service Spectrum Cap, WT Docket No. 96-59, Report and Order, 11 FCC Rcd 7824 ¶¶ 57-60 (1996), 61 Fed. Reg. 33859 (July 1, 1996); see also 47 CFR § 24.720(b).

¹⁴⁶ See Amendment of Parts 20 and 24 of the Commission's Rules -- Broadband PCS Competitive Bidding and the Commercial Mobile Radio Service Spectrum Cap, WT Docket No. 96-59, Report and Order, 11 FCC Rcd 7824 ¶¶ 57-60 (1996), 61 Fed. Reg. 33859 (July 1, 1996).

¹⁴⁷ See, e.g., Implementation of Section 309(j) of the Communications Act -- Competitive Bidding, PP Docket No. 93-253, Fifth Report and Order, 9 FCC Rcd 5532, 5581-84 ¶¶ 115-17 (1994), 59 Fed. Reg. 37566 (July 22, 1994).

¹⁴⁸ FCC News, Broadband PCS, D, E and F Block Auction Closes, No. 71744 (rel. Jan. 14, 1997). See also Amendment of the Commission's Rules Regarding Installment Payment Financing for Personal Communications Services (PCS) Licenses, WT Docket No. 97-82, Second Report and Order, 12 FCC Rcd 16436 (1997), 62 FR 55348 (Oct. 24, 1997).

¹⁴⁹ Amendment of the Commission's Rules to Establish New Personal Communications Services, Narrowband PCS, Docket No. ET 92-100, Docket No. PP 93-253, Second Report and Order and Second Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, 15 FCC RCD 10456 (2000), 65 FR 35875 (June 6, 2000).

than \$40 million. A “very small business” is an entity that, together with affiliates and controlling interests, has average gross revenues for the three preceding years of not more than \$15 million. The SBA has approved these small business size standards.¹⁵⁰ In the future, the Commission will auction 459 licenses to serve Metropolitan Trading Areas (MTAs) and 408 response channel licenses. There is also one megahertz of narrowband PCS spectrum that has been held in reserve and that the Commission has not yet decided to release for licensing. The Commission cannot predict accurately the number of licenses that will be awarded to small entities in future actions. However, four of the 16 winning bidders in the two previous narrowband PCS auctions were small businesses, as that term was defined under the Commission’s Rules. The Commission assumes, for purposes of this analysis that a large portion of the remaining narrowband PCS licenses will be awarded to small entities. The Commission also assumes that at least some small businesses will acquire narrowband PCS licenses by means of the Commission’s partitioning and disaggregation rules.

45. 220 MHz Radio Service – Phase I Licensees. The 220 MHz service has both Phase I and Phase II licenses. Phase I licensing was conducted by lotteries in 1992 and 1993. There are approximately 1,515 such non-nationwide licensees and four nationwide licensees currently authorized to operate in the 220 MHz band. The Commission has not developed a small business size standard for small entities specifically applicable to such incumbent 220 MHz Phase I licensees. To estimate the number of such licensees that are small businesses, we apply the small business size standard under the SBA rules applicable to “Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications” companies. This standard provides that such a company is small if it employs no more than 1,500 persons.¹⁵¹ According to Census Bureau data for 1997, there were 977 firms in this category, total, that operated for the entire year.¹⁵² Of this total, 965 firms had employment of 999 or fewer employees, and an additional 12 firms had employment of 1,000 employees or more.¹⁵³ If this general ratio continues in the context of Phase I 220 MHz licensees, the Commission estimates that nearly all such licensees are small businesses under the SBA’s small business size standard.

46. 220 MHz Radio Service – Phase II Licensees. The 220 MHz service has both Phase I and Phase II licenses. The Phase II 220 MHz service is a new service, and is subject to spectrum auctions. In the 220 MHz Third Report and Order, we adopted a small business size standard for “small” and “very small” businesses for purposes of determining their eligibility for special provisions such as bidding credits and installment payments.¹⁵⁴ This small business size standard indicates that a “small business” is an entity that, together with its affiliates and controlling principals, has average gross revenues not exceeding \$15 million for the preceding three years.¹⁵⁵ A “very small business” is an entity that, together with its affiliates and controlling principals, has average gross revenues that do not exceed \$3 million for the preceding three years. The SBA has approved these small business size standards.¹⁵⁶ Auctions of Phase

¹⁵⁰ See Letter to Amy Zoslov, Chief, Auctions and Industry Analysis Division, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, FCC, from Aida Alvarez, Administrator, SBA (Dec. 2, 1998).

¹⁵¹ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 513322 (changed to 517212 in October of 2002).

¹⁵² U.S. Census Bureau, 1997 Economic Census, Subject Series: Information, “Employment Size of Firms Subject to Federal Income Tax: 1997,” Table 5, NAICS code 513322 (issued Oct. 2000).

¹⁵³ *Id.* The census data do not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that have employment of 1,500 or fewer employees; the largest category provided is “Firms with 1,000 employees or more.”

¹⁵⁴ 220 MHz Third Report and Order, 12 FCC Rcd 10943, 11068-70, at paras. 291-295 (1997), 62 FR 16004 (Apr. 3, 1997).

¹⁵⁵ *Id.*, 12 FCC Rcd 10943, 11068-70, at paras. 291.

¹⁵⁶ See letter to D. Phythyon, Chief, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, FCC, from Aida Alvarez, Administrator, SBA (Jan. 6, 1998).

II licenses commenced on September 15, 1998, and closed on October 22, 1998.¹⁵⁷ In the first auction, 908 licenses were auctioned in three different-sized geographic areas: three nationwide licenses, 30 Regional Economic Area Group (EAG) licenses, and 875 Economic Area (EA) licenses. Of the 908 licenses auctioned, 693 were sold. Thirty-nine small businesses won licenses in the first 220 MHz auction. The second auction included 225 licenses: 216 EA licenses and 9 EAG licenses. Fourteen companies claiming small business status won 158 licenses.¹⁵⁸

47. 800 MHz and 900 MHz Specialized Mobile Radio Licensees. The Commission awards “small entity” and “very small entity” bidding credits in auctions for Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR) geographic area licenses in the 800 MHz and 900 MHz bands to firms that had revenues of no more than \$15 million in each of the three previous calendar years, or that had revenues of no more than \$3 million in each of the previous calendar years, respectively.¹⁵⁹ These bidding credits apply to SMR providers in the 800 MHz and 900 MHz bands that either hold geographic area licenses or have obtained extended implementation authorizations. The Commission does not know how many firms provide 800 MHz or 900 MHz geographic area SMR service pursuant to extended implementation authorizations, nor how many of these providers have annual revenues of no more than \$15 million. One firm has over \$15 million in revenues. The Commission assumes, for purposes here, that all of the remaining existing extended implementation authorizations are held by small entities, as that term is defined by the SBA. The Commission has held auctions for geographic area licenses in the 800 MHz and 900 MHz SMR bands. There were 60 winning bidders that qualified as small or very small entities in the 900 MHz SMR auctions. Of the 1,020 licenses won in the 900 MHz auction, bidders qualifying as small or very small entities won 263 licenses. In the 800 MHz auction, 38 of the 524 licenses won were won by small and very small entities. Consequently, the Commission estimates that there are 301 or fewer small entity SMR licensees in the 800 MHz and 900 MHz bands that may be affected by the rules and policies adopted.

48. Common Carrier Paging. In the Paging Third Report and Order, we developed a small business size standard for “small businesses” and “very small businesses” for purposes of determining their eligibility for special provisions such as bidding credits and installment payments.¹⁶⁰ A “small business” is an entity that, together with its affiliates and controlling principals, has average gross revenues not exceeding \$15 million for the preceding three years. Additionally, a “very small business” is an entity that, together with its affiliates and controlling principals, has average gross revenues that are not more than \$3 million for the preceding three years. An auction of Metropolitan Economic Area licenses commenced on February 24, 2000, and closed on March 2, 2000.¹⁶¹ Of the 985 licenses auctioned, 440 were sold. Fifty-seven companies claiming small business status won. At present, there are approximately 24,000 Private-Paging site-specific licenses and 74,000 Common Carrier Paging licenses. According to Commission data, 471 carriers reported that they were engaged in the provision of either paging and messaging services or other mobile services.¹⁶² Of those, the Commission estimates that 450

¹⁵⁷ See generally Public Notice, “220 MHz Service Auction Closes,” 14 FCC Rcd 605 (1998).

¹⁵⁸ Public Notice, “Phase II 220 MHz Service Spectrum Auction Closes,” 14 FCC Rcd 11218 (1999).

¹⁵⁹ 47 CFR § 90.814(b)(1).

¹⁶⁰ 220 MHz Third Report and Order, 12 FCC Rcd 10943, 11068-70, at paras. 291-295 (1997), 62 FR 16004 (Apr. 3, 1997).

¹⁶¹ Revision of Part 22 and Part 90 of the Commission’s Rules to Facilitate Future Development of Paging Systems, WT Docket No. 96-18, Memorandum Opinion and Order on Reconsideration and Third Report and Order, 14 FCC Rcd 10030, at paras. 98 (1999), 64 FR 33762 (June 24, 1999).

¹⁶² Trends in Telephone Service at Table 5.3.

are small, under the SBA business size standard specifying that firms are small if they have 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁶³

49. 700 MHz Guard Band Licensees. In the 700 MHz Guard Band Order, we adopted a small business size standard for “small businesses” and “very small businesses” for purposes of determining their eligibility for special provisions such as bidding credits and installment payments.¹⁶⁴ A “small business” is an entity that, together with its affiliates and controlling principals, has average gross revenues not exceeding \$15 million for the preceding three years. Additionally, a “very small business” is an entity that, together with its affiliates and controlling principals, has average gross revenues that are not more than \$3 million for the preceding three years. An auction of 52 Major Economic Area (MEA) licenses commenced on September 6, 2000, and closed on September 21, 2000.¹⁶⁵ Of the 104 licenses auctioned, 96 licenses were sold to nine bidders. Five of these bidders were small businesses that won a total of 26 licenses. A second auction of 700 MHz Guard Band licenses commenced on February 13, 2001 and closed on February 21, 2001. All eight of the licenses auctioned were sold to three bidders. One of these bidders was a small business that won a total of two licenses.¹⁶⁶

50. Rural Radiotelephone Service. The Commission has not adopted a size standard for small entities specific to the Rural Radiotelephone Service.¹⁶⁷ A significant subset of the Rural Radiotelephone Service is the Basic Exchange Telephone Radio Systems (BETRS).¹⁶⁸ The Commission uses the SBA's size standard applicable to “Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications,” i.e., an entity employing no more than 1,500 persons.¹⁶⁹ There are approximately 1,000 licensees in the Rural Radiotelephone Service, and the Commission estimates that almost all of them qualify as small entities under the SBA's size standard. Consequently, we estimate that there are 1,000 or fewer small entity licensees in the Rural Radiotelephone Service that may be affected by the rules and policies adopted herein.

51. Air-Ground Radiotelephone Service. The Commission has not adopted a small business size standard specific to the Air-Ground Radiotelephone Service.¹⁷⁰ We will use SBA's small business size standard applicable to “Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications,” i.e., an entity employing no more than 1,500 persons.¹⁷¹ There are approximately 100 licensees in the Air-Ground Radiotelephone Service, and we estimate that almost all of them qualify as small under the SBA small business size standard.

52. Aviation and Marine Radio Services. Small businesses in the aviation and marine radio services use a very high frequency (VHF) marine or aircraft radio and, as appropriate, an emergency position-indicating radio beacon (and/or radar) or an emergency locator transmitter. The Commission has not developed a small business size standard specifically applicable to these small businesses. For purposes

¹⁶³ Id. The SBA size standard is that of Paging, 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 517211.

¹⁶⁴ See Service Rules for the 746-764 MHz Bands, and Revisions to part 27 of the Commission's Rules, WT Docket No. 99-168, Second Report and Order, 15 FCC Rcd 5299 (2000), 65 FR 17599 (Apr. 4, 2000).

¹⁶⁵ See generally Public Notice, “220 MHz Service Auction Closes,” Report No. WT 98-36 (Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, Oct. 23, 1998).

¹⁶⁶ Public Notice, “700 MHz Guard Band Auction Closes,” DA 01-478 (rel. Feb. 22, 2001).

¹⁶⁷ The service is defined in § 22.99 of the Commission's Rules, 47 CFR § 22.99.

¹⁶⁸ BETRS is defined at 47 CFR §§ 22.757, 22.759.

¹⁶⁹ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 513322 (changed to 517212 in October of 2002).

¹⁷⁰ The service is defined in § 22.99 of the Commission's Rules, 47 CFR § 22.99.

¹⁷¹ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS codes 513322 (changed to 517212 in October of 2002).

of this analysis, the Commission uses the SBA small business size standard for the category "Cellular and Other Telecommunications," which is 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁷² Most applicants for recreational licenses are individuals. Approximately 581,000 ship station licensees and 131,000 aircraft station licensees operate domestically and are not subject to the radio carriage requirements of any statute or treaty. For purposes of our evaluations in this analysis, we estimate that there are up to approximately 712,000 licensees that are small businesses (or individuals) under the SBA standard. In addition, between December 3, 1998 and December 14, 1998, the Commission held an auction of 42 VHF Public Coast licenses in the 157.1875-157.4500 MHz (ship transmit) and 161.775-162.0125 MHz (coast transmit) bands. For purposes of the auction, the Commission defined a "small" business as an entity that, together with controlling interests and affiliates, has average gross revenues for the preceding three years not to exceed \$15 million dollars. In addition, a "very small" business is one that, together with controlling interests and affiliates, has average gross revenues for the preceding three years not to exceed \$3 million dollars.¹⁷³ There are approximately 10,672 licensees in the Marine Coast Service, and the Commission estimates that almost all of them qualify as "small" businesses under the above special small business size standards.

53. Fixed Microwave Services. Microwave services include common carrier,¹⁷⁴ private-operational fixed,¹⁷⁵ and broadcast auxiliary radio services.¹⁷⁶ At present, there are approximately 22,015 common carrier fixed licensees and 61,670 private operational-fixed licensees and broadcast auxiliary radio licensees in the microwave services. The Commission has not created a size standard for a small business specifically with respect to fixed microwave services. For purposes of this analysis, the Commission uses the SBA size standard for the category "Cellular and Other Telecommunications," which is 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁷⁷ The Commission does not have data specifying the number of these licensees that have more than 1,500 employees, and thus is unable at this time to estimate with greater precision the number of fixed microwave service licensees that would qualify as small business concerns under the SBA's small business size standard. Consequently, the Commission estimates that there are up to 22,015 common carrier fixed microwave licensees and up to 61,670 private operational-fixed microwave licensees and broadcast auxiliary radio licensees in the microwave services that may be small and may be affected by the rules and policies adopted herein. We note, however, that the common carrier microwave fixed licensee category includes some large entities.

54. Offshore Radiotelephone Service. This service operates on several UHF television broadcast channels that are not used for television broadcasting in the coastal areas of states bordering the Gulf of

¹⁷² 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 513322 (changed to 517212 in October of 2002).

¹⁷³ Amendment of the Commission's Rules Concerning Maritime Communications, PR Docket No. 92-257, Third Report and Order and Memorandum Opinion and Order, 13 FCC Rcd 19853 (1998), 63 FR 40059 (July 27, 1998).

¹⁷⁴ See 47 CFR §§ 101, et seq. (formerly Part 21 of the Commission's Rules) for common carrier fixed microwave services (except Multipoint Distribution Service).

¹⁷⁵ Persons eligible under Parts 80 and 90 of the Commission's rules can use Private Operational-Fixed Microwave services. See 47 CFR Parts 80 and 90. Stations in this service are called operational-fixed to distinguish them from common carrier and public fixed stations. Only the licensee may use the operational-fixed station, and only for communications related to the licensee's commercial, industrial, or safety operations.

¹⁷⁶ Auxiliary Microwave Service is governed by 47 CFR Part 74. This service is available to licensees of broadcast stations and to broadcast and cable network entities. Broadcast auxiliary microwave stations are used for relaying broadcast television signals from the studio to the transmitter, or between two points such as a main studio and an auxiliary studio. The service also includes mobile television pickups, which relay signals from a remote location back to the studio.

¹⁷⁷ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS codes 513322 (changed to 517212 in October of 2002).

Mexico.¹⁷⁸ There are presently approximately 55 licensees in this service. We are unable to estimate at this time the number of licensees that would qualify as small under the SBA's small business size standard for "Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications" services.¹⁷⁹ Under that SBA small business size standard, a business is small if it has 1,500 or fewer employees.¹⁸⁰

55. Wireless Communications Services. This service can be used for fixed, mobile, radiolocation, and digital audio broadcasting satellite uses. The Commission established small business size standards for the wireless communications services (WCS) auction. A "small business" is an entity with average gross revenues of \$40 million for each of the three preceding years, and a "very small business" is an entity with average gross revenues of \$15 million for each of the three preceding years. The SBA has approved these small business size standards.¹⁸¹ The Commission auctioned geographic area licenses in the WCS service. In the auction, there were seven winning bidders that qualified as "very small business" entities, and one that qualified as a "small business" entity. We conclude that the number of geographic area WCS licensees affected by this analysis includes these eight entities.

56. 39 GHz Service. The Commission created a special small business size standard for 39 GHz licenses – an entity that has average gross revenues of \$40 million or less in the three previous calendar years.¹⁸² An additional size standard for "very small business" is: an entity that, together with affiliates, has average gross revenues of not more than \$15 million for the preceding three calendar years.¹⁸³ The SBA has approved these small business size standards.¹⁸⁴ The auction of the 2,173 39 GHz licenses began on April 12, 2000 and closed on May 8, 2000. The 18 bidders who claimed small business status won 849 licenses. Consequently, the Commission estimates that 18 or fewer 39 GHz licensees are small entities that may be affected by the rules and policies adopted herein.

57. Multipoint Distribution Service and Instructional Television Fixed Service. Multipoint Distribution Service (MDS) systems, often referred to as "wireless cable," transmit video programming to subscribers using the microwave frequencies of the Multipoint Distribution Service (MDS) and Instructional Television Fixed Service (ITFS).¹⁸⁵ In connection with the 1996 MDS auction, the Commission established a small business size standard as an entity that had annual average gross revenues of less than \$40 million in the previous three calendar years.¹⁸⁶ The MDS auctions resulted in 67 successful bidders obtaining licensing opportunities for 493 Basic Trading Areas (BTAs). Of the 67 auction winners, 61 met the definition of a small business. MDS also includes licensees of stations

¹⁷⁸ This service is governed by 47 CFR §§ 22.1001-22.1037.

¹⁷⁹ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 513322 (changed to 517212 in October of 2002).

¹⁸⁰ *Id.*

¹⁸¹ See Letter to Amy Zoslov, Chief, Auctions and Industry Analysis Division, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, FCC, from Aida Alvarez, Administrator, SBA (Dec. 2, 1998).

¹⁸² See Amendment of the Commission's Rules Regarding the 37.0-38.6 GHz and 38.6-40.0 GHz Bands, ET Docket No. 95-183, Report and Order, 12 FCC Rcd 18600 (1997), 63 Fed.Reg. 6079 (Feb. 6, 1998).

¹⁸³ *Id.*

¹⁸⁴ See Letter to Kathleen O'Brien Ham, Chief, Auctions and Industry Analysis Division, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, FCC, from Aida Alvarez, Administrator, SBA (Feb. 4, 1998).

¹⁸⁵ Amendment of Parts 21 and 74 of the Commission's Rules with Regard to Filing Procedures in the Multipoint Distribution Service and in the Instructional Television Fixed Service and Implementation of Section 309(j) of the Communications Act – Competitive Bidding, MM Docket No. 94-131 and PP Docket No. 93-253, Report and Order, 10 FCC Rcd 9589, 9593 ¶ 7 (1995), 60 FR 36524 (July 17, 1995).

¹⁸⁶ 47 CFR § 21.961(b)(1).

authorized prior to the auction. In addition, the SBA has developed a small business size standard for Cable and Other Program Distribution, which includes all such companies generating \$12.5 million or less in annual receipts.¹⁸⁷ According to Census Bureau data for 1997, there were a total of 1,311 firms in this category, total, that had operated for the entire year.¹⁸⁸ Of this total, 1,180 firms had annual receipts of under \$10 million and an additional 52 firms had receipts of \$10 million or more but less than \$25 million. Consequently, we estimate that the majority of providers in this service category are small businesses that may be affected by the rules and policies adopted herein. This SBA small business size standard also appears applicable to ITFS. There are presently 2,032 ITFS licensees. All but 100 of these licenses are held by educational institutions. Educational institutions are included in this analysis as small entities.¹⁸⁹ Thus, we tentatively conclude that at least 1,932 licensees are small businesses.

58. Local Multipoint Distribution Service. Local Multipoint Distribution Service (LMDS) is a fixed broadband point-to-multipoint microwave service that provides for two-way video telecommunications.¹⁹⁰ The auction of the 1,030 Local Multipoint Distribution Service (LMDS) licenses began on February 18, 1998 and closed on March 25, 1998. The Commission established a small business size standard for LMDS licenses as an entity that has average gross revenues of less than \$40 million in the three previous calendar years.¹⁹¹ An additional small business size standard for “very small business” was added as an entity that, together with its affiliates, has average gross revenues of not more than \$15 million for the preceding three calendar years.¹⁹² The SBA has approved these small business size standards in the context of LMDS auctions.¹⁹³ There were 93 winning bidders that qualified as small entities in the LMDS auctions. A total of 93 small and very small business bidders won approximately 277 A Block licenses and 387 B Block licenses. On March 27, 1999, the Commission re-auctioned 161 licenses; there were 40 winning bidders. Based on this information, we conclude that the number of small LMDS licenses consists of the 93 winning bidders in the first auction and the 40 winning bidders in the re-auction, for a total of 133 small entity LMDS providers.

59. 218-219 MHz Service. The first auction of 218-219 MHz spectrum resulted in 170 entities winning licenses for 594 Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) licenses. Of the 594 licenses, 557 were won by entities qualifying as a small business. For that auction, the small business size standard was an entity that, together with its affiliates, has no more than a \$6 million net worth and, after federal income taxes (excluding any carry over losses), has no more than \$2 million in annual profits each year for the previous two years.¹⁹⁴ In the 218-219 MHz Report and Order and Memorandum Opinion and Order, we established a small business size standard for a “small business” as an entity that, together with its affiliates and persons or entities that hold interests in such an entity and their affiliates, has average annual

¹⁸⁷ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 513220 (changed to 517510 in October of 2002).

¹⁸⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, 1997 Economic Census, Subject Series: Information, “Establishment and Firm Size (Including Legal Form of Organization)”, Table 4, NAICS code 513220 (issued October 2000).

¹⁸⁹ In addition, the term “small entity” within SBREFA applies to small organizations (nonprofits) and to small governmental jurisdictions (cities, counties, towns, townships, villages, school districts, and special districts with populations of less than 50,000). 5 U.S.C. §§ 601(4)-(6). We do not collect annual revenue data on ITFS licensees.

¹⁹⁰ See Local Multipoint Distribution Service, Second Report and Order, 12 FCC Rcd 12545 (1997), 62 FR 23148 (Apr. 29, 1997).

¹⁹¹ Id.

¹⁹² Id.

¹⁹³ See Letter to Dan Phythyon, Chief, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, FCC, from Aida Alvarez, Administrator, SBA (Jan. 6, 1998).

¹⁹⁴ Implementation of Section 309(j) of the Communications Act – Competitive Bidding, PP Docket No. 93-253, Fourth Report and Order, 9 FCC Rcd 2330 (1994), 59 Fed.Reg. 24947 (May 13, 1994).

gross revenues not to exceed \$15 million for the preceding three years.¹⁹⁵ A “very small business” is defined as an entity that, together with its affiliates and persons or entities that hold interests in such an entity and its affiliates, has average annual gross revenues not to exceed \$3 million for the preceding three years.¹⁹⁶ We cannot estimate, however, the number of licenses that will be won by entities qualifying as small or very small businesses under our rules in future auctions of 218-219 MHz spectrum.

60. 24 GHz – Incumbent Licensees. This analysis may affect incumbent licensees who were relocated to the 24 GHz band from the 18 GHz band, and applicants who wish to provide services in the 24 GHz band. The applicable SBA small business size standard is that of “Cellular and Other Wireless Telecommunications” companies. This category provides that such a company is small if it employs no more than 1,500 persons.¹⁹⁷ According to Census Bureau data for 1997, there were 977 firms in this category, total, that operated for the entire year.¹⁹⁸ Of this total, 965 firms had employment of 999 or fewer employees, and an additional 12 firms had employment of 1,000 employees or more.¹⁹⁹ Thus, under this size standard, the great majority of firms can be considered small. These broader census data notwithstanding, we believe that there are only two licensees in the 24 GHz band that were relocated from the 18 GHz band, Teligent²⁰⁰ and TRW, Inc. It is our understanding that Teligent and its related companies have less than 1,500 employees, though this may change in the future. TRW is not a small entity. Thus, only one incumbent licensee in the 24 GHz band is a small business entity.

61. 24 GHz – Future Licensees. With respect to new applicants in the 24 GHz band, the small business size standard for “small business” is an entity that, together with controlling interests and affiliates, has average annual gross revenues for the three preceding years not in excess of \$15 million.²⁰¹ “Very small business” in the 24 GHz band is an entity that, together with controlling interests and affiliates, has average gross revenues not exceeding \$3 million for the preceding three years.²⁰² The SBA has approved these small business size standards.²⁰³ These size standards will apply to the future auction, if held.

62. Internet Service Providers. While internet service providers (ISPs) are only indirectly affected by our present actions, and ISPs are therefore not formally included within this present RFA, we have addressed them informally to create a fuller record and to recognize their participation in this proceeding. The SBA has developed a small business size standard for Online Information Services, which consists of all such companies having \$21 million or less in annual receipts.²⁰⁴ According to Census Bureau data for

¹⁹⁵ Amendment of Part 95 of the Commission’s Rules to Provide Regulatory Flexibility in the 218-219 MHz Service, WT Docket No. 98-169, Report and Order and Memorandum Opinion and Order, 15 FCC Rcd 1497 (1999), 64 Fed. Reg. 59656 (Nov. 3, 1999).

¹⁹⁶ Id.

¹⁹⁷ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 513322 (changed to 517212 in October of 2002).

¹⁹⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, 1997 Economic Census, Subject Series: Information, “Employment Size of Firms Subject to Federal Income Tax: 1997,” Table 5, NAICS code 513322 (issued Oct. 2000).

¹⁹⁹ Id. The census data do not provide a more precise estimate of the number of firms that have employment of 1,500 or fewer employees; the largest category provided is “Firms with 1,000 employees or more.”

²⁰⁰ Teligent acquired the DEMS licenses of FirstMark, the only licensee other than TRW in the 24 GHz band whose license has been modified to require relocation to the 24 GHz band.

²⁰¹ Amendments to Parts 1, 2, 87 and 101 of the Commission’s Rules to License Fixed Services at 24 GHz, Report and Order, 15 FCC Rcd 16934, 16967 (2000), 65 FR 59350 (Oct. 5, 2000); see also 47 CFR § 101.538(a)(2).

²⁰² Id.

²⁰³ See Letter to Margaret W. Wiener, Deputy Chief, Auctions and Industry Analysis Division, Wireless Telecommunications Bureau, FCC, from Gary M. Jackson, Assistant Administrator, SBA (July 28, 2000).

²⁰⁴ 13 CFR § 121.201, NAICS code 514191 (changed to 518111 in October of 2002).

1997, there were 2,751 firms in this category, total, that operated for the entire year.²⁰⁵ Of this total, 2,659 firms had annual receipts of \$9,999,999 or less, and an additional 67 had receipts of \$10 million to \$24,999,999.²⁰⁶ Thus, under this size standard, the great majority of firms can be considered small.

IV. Description of Projected Reporting, Recordkeeping and Other Compliance Requirements:

63. With certain exceptions, the Commission's Schedule of Regulatory Fees applies to all Commission licensees and regulatees. Most licensees will be required to count the number of licenses or call signs authorized, complete and submit an FCC Form 159 ("FCC Remittance Advice"), and pay a regulatory fee based on the number of licenses or call signs.²⁰⁷ Interstate telephone service providers must compute their annual regulatory fee based on their interstate and international end-user revenue using information they already supply to the Commission in compliance with the Form 499-A, Telecommunications Reporting Worksheet, and they must complete and submit the FCC Form 159. Compliance with the fee schedule will require some licensees to tabulate the number of units (e.g., cellular telephones, pagers, cable TV subscribers) they have in service, and complete and submit an FCC Form 159. Licensees ordinarily will keep a list of the number of units they have in service as part of their normal business practices. No additional outside professional skills are required to complete the FCC Form 159, and it can be completed by the employees responsible for an entity's business records.

64. Each licensee must submit the FCC Form 159 to the Commission's lockbox bank after computing the number of units subject to the fee. Licensees may also file electronically to minimize the burden of submitting multiple copies of the FCC Form 159. Applicants who pay small fees in advance and provide fee information as part of their application must use FCC Form 159.

65. Licensees and regulatees are advised that failure to submit the required regulatory fee in a timely manner will subject the licensee or regulatee to a late payment penalty of 25 percent in addition to the required fee.²⁰⁸ If payment is not received, new or pending applications may be dismissed, and existing authorizations may be subject to rescission.²⁰⁹ Further, in accordance with the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, federal agencies may bar a person or entity from obtaining a federal loan or

²⁰⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 1997 Economic Census, Subject Series: Information, "Receipts Size of Firms Subject to Federal Income Tax: 1997," Table 4, NAICS code 514191 (issued October 2000).

²⁰⁶ *Id.*

²⁰⁷ The following categories are exempt from the Commission's Schedule of Regulatory Fees: Amateur radio licensees (except applicants for vanity call signs) and operators in other non-licensed services (e.g., Personal Radio, part 15, ship and aircraft). Governments and non-profit (exempt under section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code) entities are exempt from payment of regulatory fees and need not submit payment. Non-commercial educational broadcast licensees are exempt from regulatory fees as are licensees of auxiliary broadcast services such as low power auxiliary stations, television auxiliary service stations, remote pickup stations and aural broadcast auxiliary stations where such licenses are used in conjunction with commonly owned non-commercial educational stations. Emergency Alert System licenses for auxiliary service facilities are also exempt as are instructional television fixed service licensees. Regulatory fees are automatically waived for the licensee of any translator station that: (1) is not licensed to, in whole or in part, and does not have common ownership with, the licensee of a commercial broadcast station; (2) does not derive income from advertising; and (3) is dependent on subscriptions or contributions from members of the community served for support. Receive only earth station permittees are exempt from payment of regulatory fees. A regulatee will be relieved of its fee payment requirement if its total fee due, including all categories of fees for which payment is due by the entity, amounts to less than \$10.

²⁰⁸ 47 CFR 1.1164.

²⁰⁹ 47 CFR 1.1164(c).

loan insurance guarantee if that person or entity fails to pay a delinquent debt owed to any federal agency.²¹⁰ Nonpayment of regulatory fees is a debt owed the United States pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3711 *et seq.*, and the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, Public Law 104-134. Appropriate enforcement measures as well as administrative and judicial remedies, may be exercised by the Commission. Debts owed to the Commission may result in a person or entity being denied a federal loan or loan guarantee pending before another federal agency until such obligations are paid.²¹¹

66. The Commission's rules currently provide for relief in exceptional circumstances. Persons or entities may request a waiver, reduction or deferment of payment of the regulatory fee.²¹² However, timely submission of the required regulatory fee must accompany requests for waivers or reductions. This will avoid any late payment penalty if the request is denied. The fee will be refunded if the request is granted. In exceptional and compelling instances (where payment of the regulatory fee along with the waiver or reduction request could result in reduction of service to a community or other financial hardship to the licensee), the Commission will defer payment in response to a request filed with the appropriate supporting documentation.

V. Steps Taken to Minimize Significant Economic Impact on Small Entities, and Significant Alternatives Considered:

67. The RFA requires an agency to describe any significant alternatives that it has considered in reaching its proposed approach, which may include the following four alternatives: (1) the establishment of differing compliance or reporting requirements or timetables that take into account the resources available to small entities; (2) the clarification, consolidation, or simplification of compliance or reporting requirements under the rule for small entities; (3) the use of performance, rather than design, standards; and (4) an exemption from coverage of the rule, or any part thereof, for small entities. As described in Section III of this FRFA, *supra*, we have created procedures in which all fee-filing licensees and regulatees use a single form, FCC Form 159, and have described in plain language the general filing requirements. We have sought comment on other alternatives that might simplify our fee procedures or otherwise benefit small entities, while remaining consistent with our statutory responsibilities in this proceeding.

68. The Omnibus Appropriations Act for FY 2003, Public Law 108-7, requires the Commission to revise its Schedule of Regulatory Fees in order to recover the amount of regulatory fees that Congress, pursuant to Section 9(a) of the Communications Act, as amended, has required the Commission to collect for Fiscal Year (FY) 2003.²¹³ As noted, we have previously sought comment on the proposed methodology for implementing these statutory requirements and any other potential impact of these proposals on small entities.

69. With the use of actual cost accounting data for computation of regulatory fees, we found that some fees which were very small in previous years would have increased dramatically and would have a disproportionate impact on smaller entities. The methodology we are adopting in this Report and Order minimizes this impact by limiting the amount of increase and shifting costs to other services which, for the most part, are larger entities.

²¹⁰ Public Law 104-134, 110 Stat. 1321 (1996).

²¹¹ 31 U.S.C. 7701(c)(2)(B).

²¹² 47 CFR 1.1166.

²¹³ 47 U.S.C. 159(a).

70. Several categories of licensees and regulatees are exempt from payment of regulatory fees. See, e.g., footnote 207, supra.

Report to Small Business Administration: The Commission will send a copy of this Report and Order, including a copy of the FRFA to the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration. The Report and Order and FRFA (or summaries thereof) will also be published in the *Federal Register*.

Report to Congress: The Commission will send a copy of this Final Regulatory Flexibility Analysis, along with this Report and Order, in a report to Congress pursuant to the Congressional Review Act, 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

ATTACHMENT B

SOURCES OF PAYMENT UNIT ESTIMATES FOR FY 2003

In order to calculate individual service fees for FY 2003, we adjusted FY 2002 payment units for each service to more accurately reflect expected FY 2003 payment liabilities. We obtained our updated estimates through a variety of means. For example, we used Commission licensee data bases, actual prior year payment records and industry and trade association projections when available. We tried to obtain verification for these estimates from multiple sources and, in all cases, we compared FY 2003 estimates with actual FY 2002 payment units to ensure that our revised estimates were reasonable. Where appropriate, we adjusted and/or rounded our final estimates to take into consideration the fact that certain variables that impact on the number of payment units cannot yet be estimated exactly. These include an unknown number of waivers and/or exemptions that may occur in FY 2003 and the fact that, in many services, the number of actual licensees or station operators fluctuates from time to time due to economic, technical or other reasons. Therefore, when we note, for example, that our estimated FY 2003 payment units are based on FY 2002 actual payment units, it does not necessarily mean that our FY 2003 projection is exactly the same number as FY 2002. It means that we have either rounded the FY 2003 number or adjusted it slightly to account for these variables.

FEE CATEGORY	SOURCES OF PAYMENT UNIT ESTIMATES
Land Mobile (All), Microwave, 218-219 MHz, Marine (Ship & Coast), Aviation (Aircraft & Ground), GMRS, Amateur Vanity Call Signs, Domestic Public Fixed	Based on Wireless Telecommunications Bureau (WTB) projections of new applications and renewals taking into consideration existing Commission licensee data bases. Aviation (Aircraft) and Marine (Ship) estimates have been adjusted to take into consideration the licensing of portions of these services on a voluntary basis.
CMRS Mobile Services	Based on Wireless Telecommunications Bureau estimates.
CMRS Messaging Services	Based on Wireless Telecommunications Bureau estimates.
AM/FM Radio Stations	Based on estimates from Media Services Bureau estimates and actual FY 2002 payment units.
UHF/VHF Television Stations	Based on Media Services Bureau estimates and actual FY 2002 payment units.
AM/FM/TV Construction Permits	Based on Media Services Bureau estimates and actual FY 2002 payment units.
LPTV, Translators and Boosters	Based on actual FY 2002 payment units.
Auxiliaries	Based on FY 2002 payment units.
MDS/LMDS/MMDS	Based on Wireless Telecommunications Bureau estimates.
Cable Antenna Relay Service (CARS)	Based on Media Services Bureau (previously Cable Services Bureau) estimates.
Cable Television System Subscribers	Based on Media Services Bureau (previously Cable Services Bureau), industry estimates of subscribership, and FY 2002 payment units.
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers	Based on actual FY 2002 interstate revenues reported on Telecommunications Reporting Worksheet, adjusted for FY 2003 revenue growth/decline for industry as estimated by the Wireline Competition Bureau.
Earth Stations	Based on actual FY 2002 payment estimates.

Space Stations (GSOs & NGSOs)	Based on International Bureau licensee data base estimates.
International Bearer Circuits	Based on International Bureau estimates.
International HF Broadcast Stations, International Public Fixed Radio Service	Based on International Bureau estimates.

ATTACHMENT C

CALCULATION OF FY 2003 REVENUE REQUIREMENTS AND PRO-RATA FEES

Fee Category	FY 2003 Payment Units	Years	FY 2002 Revenue Estimate	Pro-Rated FY 2003 Revenue Require- ment**	Computed New FY 2003 Regulatory Fee	Rounded New FY 2003 Regula- tory Fee	Expected FY 2003 Revenue
PLMRS (Exclusive Use)	3,300	10	204,239	251,148	8	10	330,000
PLMRS (Shared use)	53,300	10	2,166,927	2,664,616	5	5	2,665,000
Microwave	6,100	10	1,145,732	1,408,877	23	25	1,525,000
218-219 MHz (Formerly IVDS)	5	10	1,245	1,531	31	30	1,500
Marine (Ship)	4,400	10	518,070	637,058	14	15	660,000
GMRS	10,600	5	79,205	97,396	2	5	265,000
Aviation (Aircraft)	3,100	10	134,499	165,390	5	5	155,000
Marine (Coast)	1,000	10	89,666	110,260	11	10	100,000
Aviation (Ground)	1,700	5	99,629	122,511	14	15	127,500
Amateur Vanity Call Signs	9,800	10	130,016	159,877	1.63	1.63	159,740
AM Class A	78	1	159,008	195,528	2,507	2,500	195,000
AM Class B	2,168	1	1,957,308	2,406,853	1,110	1,100	2,384,800
AM Class C	1,004	1	675,633	830,809	827	825	828,300
AM Class D	2,021	1	2,214,699	2,723,360	1,348	1,350	2,728,350
FM Classes A, B1 & C3	3,168	1	4,531,717	5,572,539	1,759	1,750	5,544,000
FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 & C2	3,022	1	5,595,554	6,880,713	2,277	2,275	6,875,050
AM Construction Permits	48	1	17,694	21,758	453	455	21,840
FM Construction Permits	202	1	301,875	371,209	1,838	1,850	373,700
Satellite TV	126	1	102,658	126,235	1,002	1,000	126,000
Satellite TV Construction Permit	5	1	2,092	2,573	515	515	2,575
VHF Markets 1-10	44	1	2,062,516	2,536,224	57,641	57,650	2,536,600
VHF Markets 11-25	60	1	2,108,844	2,593,192	43,220	43,225	2,593,500

Fee Category	FY 2003 Payment Units	Years	FY 2002 Revenue Estimate	Pro-Rated FY 2003 Revenue Require- ment**	Computed New FY 2003 Regulatory Fee	Rounded New FY 2003 Regula- tory Fee	Expected FY 2003 Revenue
VHF Markets 26-50	73	1	1,788,836	2,199,687	30,133	30,125	2,199,125
VHF Markets 51-100	117	1	1,720,690	2,115,889	18,085	18,075	2,114,775
VHF Remaining Markets	209	1	755,062	928,481	4,442	4,450	930,050
VHF Construction Permits	16	1	60,275	74,119	4,632	4,625	74,000
UHF Markets 1-10	96	1	1,236,992	1,521,098	15,845	15,850	1,521,600
UHF Markets 11-25	96	1	1,005,653	1,236,627	12,882	12,875	1,236,000
UHF Markets 26-50	129	1	848,240	1,043,059	8,086	8,075	1,041,675
UHF Markets 51-100	181	1	733,517	901,988	4,983	4,975	900,475
UHF Remaining Markets	190	1	220,628	271,301	1,428	1,425	270,750
UHF Construction Permits	45	1	304,192	374,057	8,312	8,300	373,500
Auxiliaries	25,000	1	239,109	294,027	12	10	250,000
International HF Broadcast	5	1	2,959	3,639	728	730	3,650
LPTV/Trans- lators/Boos-ters	2,993	1	892,674	1,097,699	367	365	1,092,445
CARS	1,450	1	103,614	127,412	88	90	130,500
Cable Systems	67,500,000	1	36,405,378	44,766,781	0.66	0.66	44,550,000
Interstate Telecommunica- tion Service Providers	63,000,000,000	1	101,693,547	125,050,006	0.001985	0.00199	125,370,000
CMRS Mobile Services (Cellular/Public Mobile)	141,800,000	1	29,841,965	37,393,826	0.26	0.26	36,868,000
CMRS Messaging Services	19,700,000	1	1,769,590	1,662,680	0.08	0.08	1,576,000
MDS/MMDS	3,611	1	775,848	954,041	264	265	956,915
LMDS	975	1	209,481	257,594	264	265	258,375

Fee Category	FY 2003 Payment Units	Years	FY 2002 Revenue Estimate	Pro-Rated FY 2003 Revenue Require- ment**	Computed New FY 2003 Regulatory Fee	Rounded New FY 2003 Regula- tory Fee	Expected FY 2003 Revenue
International Bearer Circuits	2,600,000	1	5,638,992	6,934,127	2.67	2.67	6,942,000
International Public Fixed	1	1	1,395	1,715	1,715	1,725	1,725
Earth Stations	3,149	1	540,207	664,280	211	210	661,290
Space Stations (Geostation- ary)	75	1	7,052,426	8,672,192	115,629	115,625	8,671,875
Space Stations (Non- geostationary)	7	1	616,902	758,589	108,370	108,375	758,625
***** Total Estimated Revenue to be Collected			218,757,000	269,184,570			268,951,805
***** Total Revenue Requirement				269,000,000			269,000,000
Difference				184,570			(48,195)

** 1.2297 factor applied based on the amount Congress designated for recovery through regulatory fees (Public Law 108-7 and 47 U.S.C. 159(a)(2)).

ATTACHMENT D

FY 2003 SCHEDULE OF REGULATORY FEES

Fee Category	Annual Regulatory Fee (U.S. \$'s)
PLMRS (per license) (Exclusive Use) (47 CFR part 90)	10
Microwave (per license) (47 CFR part 101)	25
218-219 MHz (Formerly Interactive Video Data Service) (per license) (47 CFR part 95)	30
Marine (Ship) (per station) (47 CFR part 80)	15
Marine (Coast) (per license) (47 CFR part 80)	10
General Mobile Radio Service (per license) (47 CFR part 95)	5
Rural Radio (47 CFR part 22) (previously listed under the Land Mobile category)	5
PLMRS (Shared Use) (per license) (47 CFR part 90)	5
Aviation (Aircraft) (per station) (47 CFR part 87)	5
Aviation (Ground) (per license) (47 CFR part 87)	15
Amateur Vanity Call Signs (per call sign) (47 CFR part 97)	1.63
CMRS Mobile/Cellular Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24, 27, 80 and 90)	.26
CMRS Messaging Services (per unit) (47 CFR parts 20, 22, 24 and 90)	.08
Multipoint Distribution Services (MMDS/ MDS) (per call sign) (47 CFR part 21)	265
Local Multipoint Distribution Service (per call sign) (47 CFR, part 101)	265
AM Radio Construction Permits	455
FM Radio Construction Permits	1,850
TV (47 CFR part 73) VHF Commercial	
Markets 1-10	57,650
Markets 11-25	43,225
Markets 26-50	30,125
Markets 51-100	18,075
Remaining Markets	4,450
Construction Permits	4,625
TV (47 CFR part 73) UHF Commercial	
Markets 1-10	15,850
Markets 11-25	12,875
Markets 26-50	8,075

Fee Category	Annual Regulatory Fee (U.S. \$'s)
Markets 51-100	4,975
Remaining Markets	1,425
Construction Permits	8,300
Satellite Television Stations (All Markets)	1,000
Construction Permits – Satellite Television Stations	515
Low Power TV, TV/FM Translators & Boosters (47 CFR part 74)	365
Broadcast Auxiliary (47 CFR part 74)	10
CARS (47 CFR part 78)	90
Cable Television Systems (per subscriber) (47 CFR part 76)	.66
Interstate Telecommunication Service Providers (per revenue dollar)	.00199
Earth Stations (47 CFR part 25)	210
Space Stations (per operational station in geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25) also includes Direct Broadcast Satellite Service (per operational station) (47 CFR part 100)	115,625
Space Stations (per operational system in non-geostationary orbit) (47 CFR part 25)	108,375
International Bearer Circuits (per active 64KB circuit)	2.67
International Public Fixed (per call sign) (47 CFR part 23)	1,725
International (HF) Broadcast (47 CFR part 73)	730

FY 2003 RADIO STATION REGULATORY FEES						
Population Served	AM Class A	AM Class B	AM Class C	AM Class D	FM Classes A, B1 & C3	FM Classes B, C, C0, C1 & C2
<=25,000	600	450	325	400	475	625
25,001 – 75,000	1,200	900	475	600	950	1,100
75,001 – 150,000	1,800	1,125	650	1,000	1,300	2,025
150,001 – 500,000	2,700	1,925	975	1,200	2,025	2,650
500,001 – 1,200,000	3,900	2,925	1,625	2,000	3,200	3,900
1,200,001 – 3,000,00	6,000	4,500	2,450	3,200	5,225	6,250
>3,000,000	7,200	5,400	3,100	4,000	6,650	8,125

ATTACHMENT E**FACTORS, MEASUREMENTS AND CALCULATIONS THAT GO INTO DETERMINING
STATION SIGNAL CONTOURS AND ASSOCIATED POPULATION COVERAGES****AM Stations**

Specific information on each day tower, including field ratio, phasing, spacing and orientation was retrieved, as well as the theoretical pattern RMS figure (mV/m @ 1 km) for the antenna system. The standard, or modified standard if pertinent, horizontal plane radiation pattern was calculated using techniques and methods specified in §§73.150 and 73.152 of the Commission's rules.²¹⁴ Radiation values were calculated for each of 72 radials around the transmitter site (every 5 degrees of azimuth). Next, estimated soil conductivity data was retrieved from a database representing the information in FCC Figure M3. Using the calculated horizontal radiation values, and the retrieved soil conductivity data, the distance to the city grade (5 mV/m) contour was predicted for each of the 72 radials. The resulting distance to city grade contours were used to form a geographical polygon. Population counting was accomplished by determining which 2000 block centroids were contained in the polygon. The sum of the population figures for all enclosed blocks represents the total population for the predicted city grade coverage area.

FM Stations

The maximum of the horizontal and vertical HAAT (m) and ERP (kW) was used. Where the antenna HAMS L was available, it was used in lieu of the overall HAAT figure to calculate specific HAAT figures for each of 72 radials under study. Any available directional pattern information was applied as well, to produce a radial-specific ERP figure. The HAAT and ERP figures were used in conjunction with the propagation curves specified in §73.313 of the Commission's rules to predict the distance to the city grade (70 dBuV/m or 3.17 mV/m) contour for each of the 72 radials.²¹⁵ The resulting distance to city grade contours were used to form a geographical polygon. Population counting was accomplished by determining which 2000 block centroids were contained in the polygon. The sum of the population figures for all enclosed blocks represents the total population for the predicted city grade coverage area.

²¹⁴ 47 CFR 73.150 and 73.152.

²¹⁵ 47 CFR 73.313.

ATTACHMENT F

Parties Filing Comments on the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

Amateur Radio Vanity Call Signs

Charles P. Adkins	Kevin Hemsley
Daniel J. Berry	Ralph Howes, Jr.
Robert Bingham	Steven Karty
James Bridge	Allan Kruger
Tad Burik	Victor M. Magana
Marc Colton	Doran S. Platt, III
Kenneth Cooperstein	Thomas Powell
James Cour	Dennis G. Sarver
Ralph D'Andrea	James B. Stafford
William J. Edwards	Jon Tandy
Paul M. Farrar	Frank A. Todd, IV
Dean K. Gibson	Jay Urish
Chuck Gysi	Ira A. Wilner

American Mobile Telecommunications Association, Inc. ("AMTA")

Arch Wireless; Allied National Paging Association; American Association of Paging Carriers; Metrocall Holdings, Inc.; and WebLink Wireless I, L.P. ("Joint Commenters")

Bennet & Bennet, PLLC on Behalf of its LMDS Clients ("Bennet & Bennet")

Blooston, Mordkofsky, Dickens, Duffy & Prendergast ("BMDDP")

Helen Graham

Industrial Telecommunications Association, Inc. ("ITA")

Sky Television ("WSKY-TV")

Verizon, Inc. ("Verizon")

Parties Filing Reply Comments

Blooston, Mordkofsky, Dickens, Duffy & Prendergast ("BMDDP")

Kenneth J. Brown

Martin Group on Behalf of its LMDS Clients

Parties Filing a Notice of Oral Ex Parte Presentation

Arch Wireless, Inc.

Weblink Wireless I, L.P.

Metrocall Holdings, Inc.

American Association of Paging Carriers

Filed by Wilkinson, Barker, Knauer, LLP

**CONCURRING STATEMENT OF
COMMISSIONER MICHAEL COPPS**

Re: Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2003

I respectfully concur in today's decision. I am concerned that the Commission still does not address when or how it should adjust the regulatory fees to take into account changes to the cost of regulating various services.

In section 9 of the Communications Act, Congress directed the Commission to assess and collect regulatory fees. Congress further provided that the Commission shall develop accounting systems that allow it to modify the fee schedule to ensure that the fees are reasonably related to the benefits provided to the payor by the Commission's activities.

This year, as in past years, the Commission merely relies on across-the-board proportionate increases from the previous year's schedule of fees. I am encouraged that the Commission intends to address certain problems with this methodology by committing to initiate a proceeding to consider the fee structure governing LMDS and other wireless services. I urge the Commission to undertake a more comprehensive review of its methodology to ensure that we comply fully with the requirements of section 9.

**CONCURRING STATEMENT OF
COMMISSIONER JONATHAN ADELSTEIN**

*Re: Assessment and Collection of Regulatory Fees for Fiscal Year 2003;
MD Docket No. 03-83*

I can only concur with the Commission's decision to collect regulatory fees for fiscal year 2003 because I disagree with the methodology used to determine the actual fees assessed in this item.

Section 9 of the Communications Act requires the Commission to assess and collect regulatory fees to recover the costs of regulatory activities performed by the Commission. It further requires that assessed fees be derived by determining the full-time equivalent number of employees (FTEs) performing these regulatory activities. Finally, while the Commission is able to make permitted amendments to the original Schedule of Regulatory Fees, Section 9(i) requires the Commission to do so based on an accounting system necessary to make the adjustments, which are authorized by subsection 9(b)(3).

I am concerned that the Commission's approach to regulatory fees does not truly recover the costs for regulatory activities on a service by service basis. We essentially rely on repeated proportionate increases of the preceding year's schedule, adjusted to reflect increases or decreases in payment units. While the statute does specifically contemplate a proportionate increase, subsection 9(b)(1)(3) also requires the Commission to amend the Schedule of Regulatory Fees if it determines that the schedule requires amendment to comply with the requirement to assess fees by determining the FTEs performing these regulatory activities.

While I understand the Commission has been considering a new cost-based accounting system for some time, it is unclear if that system will enable us to better comply with Section 9 of the Act. It is my hope that a new cost-based accounting system would more readily react to changes that have increased or decreased our regulatory activities on a service by service basis so that the appropriate costs are passed along to the proper services from year to year. I strongly encourage the Commission to take such steps over the upcoming year.

Commercial Mobile Radio Service (CMRS) Messaging. I am pleased that through the policy of permitted amendments we have made the decision to not increase the regulatory fee for the CMRS messaging industry. However, I disagree with the specific rationale for reducing the fee. I believe that the fee should have been maintained or reduced based on the level of regulatory activities expended by Commission FTEs not on the economic status of the industry, as this item does.

Indeed, many of our regulatees have suffered through difficult financial circumstances through the last several years. While the CMRS messaging industry may have suffered disproportionately, I would have preferred that we first assess the level of regulatory activity associated with the industry before making any adjustment based on an ostensible public interest determination. A cost-based accounting system may have permitted us to lower the CMRS messaging regulatory fee without even addressing the financial health of the messaging industry. Similarly, in the future, such a system may eliminate the disparities that result from automatic increases for all services based on a previous year's regulatory fee schedule, which we properly corrected here.

Classification of Local Multipoint Distribution Service (LMDS). Finally, I want to highlight my significant concern with that portion of the item in which the Commission concludes that LMDS warrants a separate fee category from microwave and assesses LMDS licensees a fee of \$265 per license. As previously stated, I believe that in assessing regulatory fees, we should first look at the number of FTEs performing the regulatory activities associated with that service, which was not done here.

While I agree it is appropriate to separate the LMDS service from the Multipoint Distribution Service (MDS) regulatory fee category, I am unable to agree with the conclusion that the LMDS service requires different regulatory activities than those associated with other Part 101 Fixed Microwave Services. Indeed, two other services that share very similar service characteristics with LMDS – 24 GHz and 39 GHz – are also regulated under Part 101 and subject to the microwave regulatory fees.

Unfortunately, I am forced to concur to this portion because I understand that a decision to change the regulatory fee for LMDS at this time would make it impossible to both collect regulatory fees this fiscal year and provide Congress with 90 days notice of the amendment, as required by the Act. This item, however, does announce our plan to initiate a rulemaking that will closely look at the regulatory fees assessed against the microwave services including LMDS. I support this effort and strongly encourage the Commission to use this rulemaking as the foundation for a more comprehensive review of the methodology for assessing regulatory fees as outlined above.